care for children, combat of terrorism and drug trafficking, greater inter-action between NGOs and madia in SAARC region and cooperation in science and technology, particularly in the field of bio-technology.

(b) Important decisions taken at that meeting relate to setting up of a Commission on Poverty Alleviation, an Inter-Governmental Group to further the prospects of trade liberalisation, a Committee on Environment to promote cooperative measures in this field; immlementation of Visa Exemption scheme, in respect of entitled categories, for teavel among SAARC countries from March 1, and the fight against terrorism.

(c) SAARC leaders recognised that cooperation among SAARC Member States was vital if terrorism is to be prevented and eliminated from the region. They urged Member States to take all necessary measures to give effect to their obligations under the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism. Pending adoption of enabling legislations, the Member States were urged to continue to take practical measures of cooperation provided for the Convention. The leaders stressed the need for a constant dialogue and interaction among agencies of SAARC Member States for effective implementation of this Convention.

(d) The SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism was ratified by all Member States in August, 1988. Some Member States of SAARC including India will need to enact enabling legislation in order to implement the Convention for which action is under way. Meetings of experts have been held to discuss how cooperation among Member States in the framework of the Convention can be advanced.

**Warning to Pakistan**

1605. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH: Will the Minnster of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any warnings have been given by Government of India to Pakistan to stop their giving encouragement to anti-nationals engaged in terrorist activities in India;

(b) whether Pakistan has responded to those warnings; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to tackle the activities of terrorists who were infiltrating into India from across the border?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Government have on several occasions and at various levels urged Pakistan to stop its support and encouragement to terrorist activities directed against India.

(b) Pakistan continues to claim that it does not support terrorism directed against India. However, there is overwhelming evidence on the ground that Pakistan's support to terrorism continues unabated.

(c) Government maintain a constant vigil on the borders to prevent infiltration and have intensified operations against terrorists.

**Supply of Crude Oil from Iraq**

@1606. SHRI SATCHIDANANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Iraq has offered the Crude Oil in lieu of Indian Funds blocked in that country;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

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@Priviously unstarred Question 1072, transferred from the 4th March, 1992.

(c) whether Government propose to move the UNO for permitting import of Crude Oil in lieu of funds of various Indian parties blocked there; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The Government of Iraq has from time to time expressed its willingness to supply oil in repayment of its debts owed to Indian companies, provided the United Nations Security Council's Sanctions Committee permits the export of oil by Iraq for this purpose. The matter was taken up with the Sanctions Committee through the permanent Mission of India to the United Nations and the Committee has not given its approval to the proposed arrangement.

**रूसी गणराज्यों में भारतीय नागरिक**

1607. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत संघ के विखंडन के पश्चात् वहां पर स्वतन्त्र देशों का रूप ले चुके गणराज्यों में से किस-किस गणराज्य में कितने कितने भारतीय नागरिक हैं और उनमें विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इन भारतीयों की भविष्य में क्या संभावनाएं हैं?

**विदेश मंत्री (श्री माधवसिंह सोलंकी):** (क) पूर्व सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ में भारतीय छात्रों और नागरिकों का गणतन्त्र वार अनुमानित ब्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है जिसमें भारतीय राजदूतावास के कर्मचारी और एयर इंडिया के भारत आस्थानी कर्मचारी शामिल नहीं हैं :–

| देश | संख्या | |
|---|---|---|
| | छात्रों की | अन्य नागरिकों की |
| रूस | 1474 | 250 |
| उक्रेन | 896 | 15 |
| बेलारूस | 140 | — |
| अर्मीनिया | 153 | — |
| जार्जिया | 104 | — |
| अजरबैजान | 72 | 10 |
| लात्विया | 46 | — |
| मोलदोवा | 6 | — |
| उजबेकिस्तान | 447 | 1000 |
| ताजाकिस्तान | 44 | — |
| किरगिस्तान | 11 | — |
| कजाकिस्तान | 16 | — |
| एस्टोनिया | — | 10 |
| जिनके बारे में यह नहीं मालूम कि वे इस वक्त कहां हैं | — | 65 |
| कुल | 3409 | 1350 |

(ख) 21 दिसम्बर, 1991 को अल्मा अटा के अपने शिखर सम्मेलन में पूर्व सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के 11 गणराज्यों के शासनाध्यक्षों ने स्वतन्त्र राज्यों के राष्ट्रमण्डल के गठन की घोषणा की थी। इस राष्ट्रमण्डल के सदस्य राज्यों ने अपनी संवैधानिक प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार इस बात की गारंटी दी है कि पूर्व सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के साथ संपन्न संधियों और करारों के परिणामस्वरूप उनके ऊपर जो भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दायित्व आएंगे उन्हें वे पूरा करेंगे। इसके अलावा, यह भी बताया जाता है कि इस राष्ट्रमण्डल के शासनाध्यक्षों ने 8 फरवरी, 1992 की अपनी